POLITICAL.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PROPOSED NEW TEMPERANCE PARTY-CON PEAL OF THE CONVENTION COMMITTEE-MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS TO BE THE NOMINEE OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS AND LABOR REFORM

Boston, Aug. 16.—The political Temperance Convention to be holden in this city to-morrow, for the pur pose of forming a party whose chief plank shall be pro-hibition, creates some talk but not much excitement in political circles. The only significance which the longtalked of Convention has had has been due to the fact that it has been currently reported that Mr. Wendell Phil ot decline such a nomination. Some of the tem perance people say that he has agreed to stand, while others say that he was not asked to "accept," but simply other words. One of the leading spirits of the movement says that Mr. Phillips, as he does not want office under any circumstances, would not run if there was a ghost of a chance of an election, he simply allowing the use of his ne to let the temperance folk see what they can do This new partyfwas, attempted last, year, but the movewas foreshadowed in these resolutions, which were passed

olved. That the conflict between license and pro-

The men' who adopted these resolutions have become make the recent legislation exempting ale, porter, lager beer, and strong beer from the prohibitory law in cities reof, the point on which they will turn themselves out f the party in power in the State. At a meeting of temcommittee, with 'ex.-Lieut.-Gov. Trask of Springfield. at its head, was appointed to call the Convention. They have performed their duty, and made the basis of repreand one additional for every 200 voters, or fraction thereof. And these were the reasons arged upon temperance men (by the Committee) for their support of the new

We want your aid. We must rely wholly on personal

party in the appeal which, was sent out:

party. We must show them its folly. Each man must show his friend, that no party can rise higher than its verage sentiment; that no party can serve two masters; that no party can serve License and Prohibition : that a Prohibition must compromise, and that compromise is but another word for license. Each man must show his ownsmen and friends that there can be nothing to hope from a party that begins to bid for the liquor vote; that f it begins it must outbid its competitors; that there is no limit; that if it bids beer to-day it must bid brandy to-morrow upon a like exigency.

friends that a party engaged in this competition coins the interest of the State to buy votes; that it becomes the tool of the criminal classes; that it barters the public norals, the purity of the ballot, and every object of good coverument, for party success. We must show our riends that this evil reaches every State; that it poison arce of legislation; that it imperits not the success nly, but the existence, of popular government; that the only practical remedy is an issue against the parent and epresentative of the criminal classes, and that such an can only be made by an independent political party. We must expect no easy or speedy victory. Remember hat none are too high and none are too humble to aid in this work. Trust little to the press, little to public sidresses, much to private missionary labor, and much to organization and political work. Our first step is to nake the Convention a success. Begin at once. Elect lelegates who will pledge their attendance, and who are alive to the necessity of political action.

The published list of delegates indicate that a large reportion of the elergymen will take part in the Con ention. The chief reason why there is such a necessity or a new party with the rigid righteous of the tempersuce men, is because of the amendment to the liquor aw, passed by the Legislature in June last. The obnoxous part of the law is this:

Any person may manufacture or seil, or keep for ale, porter, strong beer, lager beer, but not on the of a day. The mhabitants of any city or town may, on first Thesday in September, and thereafter on the truesday of May annually, vote that no person shall allowed to sell the above-mentioned mait liquors, in ich case the sale of such liquors is prohibited in said or town."

perfect preliminary arrangements for such a vote, or, atter say that the former are afraid to make a square ssue in that way, as the vote would show too many weak points, and prejudice the new party. The strength of the party is supposed to rest on the temperance orerance, Good Templars, and Cemplars of Honor; but it is estimated by a member of all these that they do not, in the aggregate, include 0.000 voters, and many of those cannot be depended upon. With ex-Lieut.-Gov. Trask, Judge Pitman, or Mr. one voters, and many of those cannot be depended apon. With ex-Lieut.-Gov. Trask, Judge Pitman, or Mr. Whiting Griswold, as the gubernatorial candidate, it is doubtful if the party could poll more than 6,000 votes, as a majority of the more moderate temperance men who do much of the work and certainly pay most of the money for the cause are not in the movement, but remain in the Republican party. With Mr. Philips as their standard bearer, the vote of the new faction would be greatly increased, and it is understood that the Labor Reform party (which pushed likelif to the surface with so much vigor last year) will also nominate Mr. Philips, although no general attempt at a union will be made. That is, there will be no formal striking of hands or minor of platforms, and they only join in selecting a gubernatorial candidate in common. In an "off year" like that of 1862, when the bars are down and party lines somewhat indistinct, Mr. Phillips, as the candidate of these two parties, might throw the election into the hands of the Democrats, but as a pretty full Republican vote will be called out this Fall by the Congressional elections, the result can hardly be called problematical, though Mr. John Qulney Adams will come nearer to an election than he ever has before. But it is rather early to foreshadow the Fall election. Things looked about as mixed last year at this time as they now do, and a month hence it will be easier to indicate the probable result.

Mr. John J. Baker of Beverly is expected to preside over the deliberations of the Temperance Convention tomorrow. He has been a member of the Legislature, was once Liquor Commissioner, and has been somewhat prominent as a Temperance Republican. His indorement of the new movement is doubted, but to-morrow will show both sides where he and many other prominent entered the probable result.

NORTH CAROLINA.

MISCHIEF FOR IDLE HANDS-SOCIAL STATUS OF THE NEGRO - MISCEGENATION - WOMEN OF NORTH CAROLINA-THE DEFEAT OF THE RE-PUBLICANS-POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 10 .- If it were required to characterize the State of North Carolina in a word, I think it might with tolerable fairness be called "slow," So at least it seems to a Northerner familiar only with so at least it seems set as detailed. North Carolina is no worse, probably, than other States in the South, but the truth is they are all "slow" and behind the age. The blight that Slavery threw over the manhood of the South making it averse to personal exertion, and teaching that work was the portion of an inferior race, will not be re-revered from in this generation. You never see white men doing any ordinary work in this State, so far as my observation goes. They lounge about taverns and stores, never seen any of them at work. The pearest approach to it was a white man whom I saw in Greensboro' super. intending and giving orders to a darkey digging a ditch he stood over the black and gave him directions, but the idea of taking a spade himself, and putting the ditch though in half the time, didn't seem to enter his mind. So long as the sentiment of "let somebody else do your work" pervades a State, that State will be "slow." only exception I found to the general duliness and lack of enterprise in the State was at Abbottsburg, an account of which place has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE To the general idleness of a great portion of the white population may in some degree be attributed the evils lately developed in the state. The Ku-Klux may be regarded as a striking illustration of that excellent extract

"And Satan finds some mischief still For idle hands to do."

It would be out of the question for hard-working men who come home for rest and sleep at night, to engage in midnight parades, raids, and outrages. They could not afford to lose their sleep. The Ku-Klux lounge in the day and are lively at night. Their executive force is made up of the do-nothings in society. I will warrant that if every bar-room lounger and grog-shop guzzler in the State were compelled to work hard to earn an honest and creditable living, there would never be anything more heard of the Ku-Klux.

now in a most discordant state. People are divided against one another in parties, which hate each other.

and families in some cases are politically split in twain; friendships are sacrificed to party feeling, and friends of a lifetime are sundered. There are three classes of whites in the social constitution of North Carolina-urst, the old aristocracy or slaveocracy; second, the middle class of farmers, tradesmen, and mechanics; third, the poor whites, formerly known as "trash." These classes are not separated by distinctly drawn lines. They run together by degrees. To these three divisions may now be added another; that of the populations made up from the second class. Republicans made up from the second class, mainly of farmers and tradespeople, the mechanics from jealousy of the negro siding against him politically-and with the very few of the old slaveholders who have become reconstructed and reconciled to the new order of things. To these elements of the Republican party must be added another, the "carpet-baggers." The "carpet-baggers" are good, bad, and indifferent men, just as happens, and are more insted by their political opponents than the rest of the white Republican party. White Republicans are ostracised from Rebel society. A Northern gentleman and his family, if they are Republican, will not be visited nor welcomed by the old "first families;" and the people with whom his education and tastes incline him to be intimate form but a limited circle in his own party. sion of society exist as among the whites. They have their aristocracy, which does not mingle with the lower grades, and the distinctions of position are earefully maintained. Political unanimity, however, pervades the the negro element, and gives it a moral weight which the

The position of the lower grades of negroes at the present time is not altogether encouraging. Many of them are without settled homes and stated employment. The railway stations and platforms may at night be seen adorned with many of these negro "dead beats." Many more have left North Carolina, for the Gulf States generregime to have employment at the hands of honest men get along very well. Many, bowever, have been made to suffer from the want of housesty in their employers, and in certain cases retallation in the way of barn-burning has been tried.

The most significant fact, however, that attaches to the w order of thongs among the blacks is their tandency to withdraw from association with the whites. Under the slave system miscegenation was forced on one side; but now that the blacks are free they keep their women away decreasing, and will continue to do so. The negroes, men and women alike, desire to keep aloof from intermixture with the whites. In social intercourse the ne groes, even the best of them, seem willing to accept a position of inferiority. The Hon. James H. Harris or Mr. Hood, the Superintendent of Instruction for the State, both negroes of education and refinement, would not, merely on account of their color, be invited to a social entertainment at Gov. Holden's house, or elsewhere among white Republicans, and if so invited they would probably refuse to attend. They have no desire to mingle socially with white society, and are not burt that the entree to white Republican parlors is not accorded them. All they and their people want are their political rights and to be let alone. I was amused at an anecdote told me by an eye-witness, which illustrated in some measure the feeting among the whiteson the matter of social equality. A party of gen tlemen, including Gov. Holden and Mr. Hood, the black Superintendent of Instruction, made an official visit of the place. But before the dinner the question was prithose concerned as to whether they were to ait down to the credit of the party to say that they finally agreed to do so, though there was some opposition. It was a sight calculated to open the eyes of all men with astonishment the other day when Harris and Hood, with two promi nent white Republicans, drove about on a canvassing vation go the negroes take their freedom very sensibly.

They are as respectful and obliging now that they are not obliged to be so as when they were slaves. I have seen no cases, and have heard of none, in which the negroes have seriously abused their freedom. The faults they had when in slavery they, of course, are not rid now, but their political olevation has rendered them neither impudent nor insubordinate. In traveling about the country in a carriage in nine cases out of ten the negroes you meet will touch their hats in passing, and they are always ready to do you a service. On the whole, it is true that more of real gentlemanty feeling and action is observable among the blacks than the whites in North Carolina.

I don't doubt that there are bad men among the blacks as there certainly are among the whites; but I do believe that a full record of orime since the war would show a balance greatly favorable to the negro. Apprehensions of outbreaks, insurrections, and riots on the part or negroes, need not for a moment be entertained in a decent community. Whether or no a renewal and an increase of Ku-Klux whippings and outrages would provoke them to measures of retaliation in certain parts of the State, it is impossible to say. Hitherto they have endured in despair and without effort to defend themselves, while the news-agents and telegraphers throughout the South have been silent as to the wrongs perpetrated on them, but them, and sent North as news of "another negro outrage." Not only at Raleigh, where your correspondent has had personal experience of the malignity of newsagents and operators, are these purveyors of news for many other places in the South. It is impossible to change this extensive evil for the better at once, but every impartial man should understand when he reads telegraphic matter from the South, that much of it comes

from bitterly prejudiced and partisan sources.

I have been most agreeably disappointed in one respect while in North Carolina. I expected scorching weather in August as far south as this, but there has not been a day so oppressingly hot as the average of New-York City temperature for the month of July The other night I enjoyed a delightful sea breeze through my room, which came overland from the ocean some eight miles distant, and in Raleigh at night the cool air drifted

which came overland from the ocean some eight mines distant, and in Raieigh at night the cool air drifted through one's room just as often as inght came.

The middle and western parts of North Carolina are as pleasant and picturesque as a country could well be. The castern portion with its awamps, piney woods, and flats is not so agreeable to the eye, though much of it is the farming land. My first exploit in Raieigh was to step over to the State-House, the morning I arrived, and go up on the roof thereof. It is so constructed that there is no ascent of the dome from the inside, but by means of a southe hole in the roof one can make a partial ascent from the outside. The situation of the State-House is a prominent one upon the high ground in the center of Raieigh. The view from its top takes in the country for so miles around, and it is all of one character, underlating, and so thekly wooded that it seems unimbabiled, for there are no villages or houses to be seen outside of the city itself, which at your feet is two-thrids hidden by oak trees. I looked on this wooded and undulating country with great interest. This is the land of the Ku-Klux, thought I, and these lovely goves have seen such sights and heard such things as make the blood run coid and the heart seek. Happy thought, that the Ku-Klux couldn't exist in an apen country—on the prairies, for instance; they must have those thick woods to ower up their deeds. Certain it is, at all events, that most of their operations have been carried on in such a country. The agricultural parts of the East have seen less of Ku-Kluxism, as its tendency was to frighten the negroes away from their piaces and work, to the serious detriment of their while, employers.

In the mountainous regions of the West the State has

employers.

In the mountainous regions of the West the State has always been strongly loyal, like East Trunessee, upon which it borders. It is the semi-agricultural regions, where the negroes habor is not imperatively necessary, that most of the outrages have occurred.

In traveling upon North Carolina railtoads, especially if you indulge in the luxury of riding on a freight accommodation train, you will see and hear much of North Carolina character. The women are in general disappointing—the younger coarse in appearance, the eider logly. Now and then there are exceptions, of course, but, on the whole, it looks as though North Carolina had little to boast of in the way of good-looking women. I shall never forget the picture of a crude lump of a country girl, who wore her hat down over her eyes, and was soliked to tip her head back all the while in order to see anything, and who kept her mouth ajar, all because she knew no better, apparently. She sat three seats away, and in three hours not a change could be observed in that countenance of stupid stolidity. I judged her to be a type of a numerous class of women in the State, uneducated and with few qualities beyond those of mammals not of the human sort. With such women for mothers, and Ku-Klux for fathers, the prespects of North Carolina for an intelligent race of inhabitants are not flattering. If a stream of good German immigration could be turned into the State, and the North contribute a few more men of capital and enterprise like Senator Abbott, it would be of incalculable advantage to North Carolina. The prospect of regenerating the old population is dismal. New blood is needed in large quantities. The State can easily support millions of inhabitants. It embraces every variety of soil and a great variety of products. What it needs is repopulation.

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At the close of the war, when Sherman had been tearing through the vitals of the South, and reaching Raleigh in his victorious course; when Lee had surreindered, and the Confederacy collapsed all at once, like the "one-hoss shay," there was a sudden humiliation of Southern communities the like of which has never been seen before or since. A resident in Raleigh, speaking of the feeling in that city, said there was not a minister who didn't call upon his people to recognize in their defeat the hand of the Lord, to submit and humiliate themselves in view for the Lord, to submit and humiliate themselves in view feel, and the provisions of the easy to impose any terms upon the conquered and feel; subservionce and encouraged them to active opposition of Congressional reconstruction and assero enfranchisement. The solden opportunity of dictating terms to be implicitly accepted, whatever they might be, was along the remained for confiscent to means to carry it on. The immediate prospects of the season of the carry is on. The immediate prospects of the season of the carry is on. The immediate prospects of the season of the carry is on. The immediate prospects of the season of the carry is on. The immediate prospects of the season of the carry is on. The immediate prospects of the season of the carry is on. The immediate prospects of the season

plainty, U. S. Government haters, in a majority of the Legislature, there is much trouble to be apprehended. The Republican party has been bester in the present election through over confidence. There has been no organization, and scarcely an effort to win the fight, and the military movement of Gov. Holden for the suppression of the Ku-Kiux took many votes from the party. The Espublicans will, by the present defeat, be stimulated to organization and exertion for the next election; but in the meantime look out for squalls.

ILLINOIS.

THE ATTITUDE OF PARTIES—CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS—SENATORIAL QUESTION—THE

NEW CONSTITUTION. CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The State election in Illiois this Fall is for State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Penitentiary Commissioner, and Congressman-at-Large. Neither party has held its State Convention as yet; but many of the County and District Conventions have been held, and nearly all the rest take place within a month, the custom here being to begin with the miner conventions, and end by nominating the State ticket. There are no indications of any important change in the position and strength of the two parties. The turn of the tide which the Democrats in Ohio and States further east fancy is sure to come and to float them speedily into power, gives no sign here on the prairies. The Republican party is apparently as powerful as in years past, and leading Democratic politicians with whom I have conversed do not hope to make any important gains in the coming election. They expect to think it barely possibly that the nomination of a third candidate in one of the Congressional Districts may give nem a gain of one Member of Congress. As to platforms, the Republicans content themselves with sustainng the Administration in general terms, and avoid necessarily questions of Tariff and Currency upon which they cannot agree. The Democrats pipe pretty much the same old tune. The resolutions adopted a day or two ago in the XIIIth District Convention show the attitude of the Illinois Democracy as clearly as any declarations out forth in the present canvass.

These resolutions declare in favor of a tariff for rev me only, and "that the prime articles of necessity—such as tea, coffee, sugar, and salt-shall be placed upon the free list;" denounce grants of iand by Congress to mam-mouth railroad corporations; declare that the five-twenty bonds are payable in greenbacks; demand that ert that the National Bank system should be abol ished, and greenbacks issued in lieu of such bank paper; lemand an increased volume of currency; insist that for "truckling to Great Britain and Spain:" stigmatize the Naturalization law, passed by the last Congress, as enforce the Fifteenth Amendment is "contrary to public

The Congressional districts of Illinois are so arrang all the others the majority is so decisive that there is no therefore concentrated in the nominating conventions, which take place chiefly during the present month. convention system here, as in most Western States, is different from that prevailing in the East. The delegates to a Congressional convention are not chosen directly by the entire delegation from that county to the Congress sional convention. The vote in the latter body is therefore by counties; and as each county delegation is usu ally instructed whom to vote for, if candidates are numerous it often takes a long time to come to any agreement. One Convention last week spent five days in

In the 1st (Chicago) District no conventions have been held, or even called yet. Norman B. Judd, the present Representative, seems likely to be renominated, although he meets with plenty of opposition. The friends of John Wentworth, who represented the district for eight years, are active in his behalf. Other prominent candidates are Horace White, editor of The Tribune; Gen. Thus. Ocborn, and State Senator J. C. Dorr. The fact that each of these candidates prefers to have Mr. Judd returned rather than any one clae beside himself appears to give Mr. Judd a reasonable certainty of the nomination. The majority in the district in 1868 was nearly 8,000. It will not be as large this year, but the Republicans are not in the slightest danger of losing it. The IId District gives the heaviest Republican majority

of any in the country. Two years ago it was about 14,000. Gen. J. F. Parnsworth, who has long represented the district, is again a candidate for nomination. His chief and only prominent competitor, who had a good prospect of beating him, died a few days ago, which leaves Gen. Farnsworth a pretty clear field. His remaining opponents are Wm. Lathrop of Winnebago County,

The Republicans of the Hild, Elisia B. Washburn's old district, will without question renominate H. C. Burchard, who is now serving his first term. His majority WHH 4,500.

The Conventions in the IVth (Rock Island) District have not yet been held. The Republican candidates are J. B. Hawiey, the present member, Gen. John Tillson, eagerly snap up anything that can be turned against | Gen. M. M. Baine, Gen. Wm. A. Smith, and Col. C. E. Carr. I have not learned who is considered to have the best chance. The district is safely Republican, giving In the Vth District, the renomination of E. C. Inger-

soll of Peoria, is closely contested by Gen. Henderson of Bureau County. The Republican District Committee has decided to have no convention, and to adopt what is which is by voting at the primary meetings directly for the candidates, instead of for delegates. This innovation creates much talk among the politicians throughout the State, who do not look upon it favorably. In the district it is regarded as a move in Mr. Ingersoil's behalf, and is thought to make his success certain. He ought and his remarkable financial views are, by their extreme absurdity, more diverting than dangerous. The Republican majority in the Vth District is about 7,000.

Enough of the County Conventions have been held in the VIth District to make it certain that Burton C. Cook will be renominated. His principal opponent, Franklin had the bad sense to publish a letter full of bitterness and folly, which proves only that the people were wise

and folly, which proves only that the people were wise in not making him their choice. Judge Cook's majority at the last election was nearly 8,000.

In the Vilth District the Republican Convention has been held and has renominated Jesse H. Moore. This is also a perfectly sure Republican district, the majority usually reaching 5,000.

In the Vilth Springfield District, the Republicans, after the sharpest Congressional light ever known in the State, hominated Jonathan Merriam, a new man in pointer. There were 180 hallots before the convention opened. The defeat of Shelby M. Cullom, the present representative, who lost the nomination by a few votes, is generally regretted throughout the State. Now that he is beaten it appears that his constituents begin to better appreciate his virtues and question whether they have done well in throwing him over for an inexperienced and less able man. Dissatisfaction with the distribution of the Feieral patroning in the District is said to have caused Mr. Cullom's defeat. His last majority was about 3,000. The temperance men in this district have set up a candidate, one Geo. H. Minler, and the Democratis hope he will draw off enough Republican votes to give them the election. The movement is, however, insignificant.

The IXth District gives 3,000 Democratic majority, and will no doubt return its present Representative, T. W. McNeeley.

In the Xth District, A. G. Burr, who had 4,000 Demo-

will no doubt return its present Representative, T. W. McNeeley,
In the Xth District, A. G. Burr, who had 4,000 Democratic majority is 1808, declined, and Judge E. G. Rice
has been nominated.

The Democrats have not yet nominated in the XIth
District, where S. S. Marshall had nearly 4,000 majority
two years ago. It is expected that Mr. Marshall will be
again the nominee.

The XIIth is a safe Republican District. John B. Hay,
now serving his first term, had 1,500 majority in 1808. He
is up for renomination, and is opposed by W. C. Flagg of
Madison County and by Jehu Baker, whom he succeeded.
Mr. Hay is said to have the best prospects.

The XIIIth is the close District. It returned John M.
Crebs (Democrat) two years ago by less than 500 majority.
He has been renominated, and the Republicans have
selected D. W. Munn to run against him, and have commenced a brisk fight, in the expectation of beating Mr.
For the nomination for the State at large Gen. John A.

For the nomination for the State at large Gen. John A.

save them from being beaten at the poils. The people will not be cheated out of the fruits of the great victory they have just wou.

THE PROSPECT OF THE COMING STATE ELEC-TION—THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ALL THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 6.-Politics excite very little interest in the State as yet, except among rival candidates for nominations and their immediate friends. The prevalent apathy is most noticeable among the Republicans, many of whom express great dissatis faction with the action and non-action of Congress. They seem to have been so convinced that Congress would do nothing, by the way the first six months of the session were wasted, that they never troubled themselves to inquire what was accomplished during the last six weeks, and so fail to give that much-abused body credit for the large amount of valuable work it really did. The Democrats, especially in doubtful districts, are more active. The chance of gaining two or three members of Congress and here and there a batch of county officers has set them pretty vigorously at work thus early in the canvass. The indifference exhibited among the Republicans will disappear in all the closely-contested counties before the elections, but here in the Western Reserve, where our majorities are overwhelming, it will probably continue. The State canvass naturally excites but little general interest, for this is not the year to elect a Goy ernor. The State ticket is for Secretary of State and other minor officials. In spite, however, of much criticism and coldness in the Republican strongholds, our friends are confident that we will carry the State by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority, with the help of the new Fifteenth Amendment votes, which will count for 4,000 or 5,000. In all probability the Republicans will lose one or two Congressmen, but this ought not to be set down as a foregone conclusion, for with vigorous and united effort in the doubtful districts the Republican delegation from Ohio in the XLIId Congress could be maintained at its present numerical strength. The situation in the several Congressional Districts is, as far as I can learn, as fol

In the 1st District, which elected P. W. Strader (Dem. two years ago by a majority of 211, no nominations have been made. It is not certain that Mr. Strader will be again the Democratic nominee, but whoever is nominated by the Democrats will be pretty sure to beat Benjamin Eggleston, who is regarded as certain of the Republican nomination. He was beaten in 1868, and nothing has oc-

Eggleston, who is regarded as certain of the Republican nomination. He was beaten in 1888, and nothing has occurred since to improve his prospects.

In the Hd District Job E. Sievenson (Republican), who had 47 majority two years ago, has declined a renomination. The candidates spoken of are Gen. Banning and A. F. Perry on the Republican side, and among the Democrats Theodore Cook, S. F. Hunt, now President pro test of the State Senate, and S. F. Cary, who tried the Workingmen's dodge in 1863, after deserting his party, and was deservedly beaten. This is counted upon by our friends as a safe Republican District, but it figures also in the list of those our opponents hope to carry. The District includes a part of Gineinnati, and the colored vote will materially aid us.

The Republicans of the HIId District have just unanimously renominated Gen. Robert C. Schenck, in spite of his positive withdrawal, and as he is acknowledged to be the only man who can possibly save the District from the Democrats, it is thought that he cannot refuse to run in view of the unsought-for expression of the constituency he has so long represented. His competitors will probably be either Durbin Ward or L. D. Campbell. Gen. Schenck was elected in 1868 by a majority of 478, but last Fall, at the Gubernatorial election, the Democrats had alout the same majority in the counties comprising the District. So the District, at best, must be counted as doubtful.

The IVth District gave Judge Wm. Lawrence 229 ma.

doubtful.
The IVth District gave Judge Wm. Lawrence 629 ma-The 1Vth District gave Judge Wm. Lawrence 629 majority at the last Congressional election. He is a candidate for renomination, but is having a hard fight with
three or four aspirants, in which much personality and
bitterness is shown. It is feared that these quarrels will
not be healed before election, whoever is nominated.
The Democratic candidate is F. J. McKinnic, a former
member of Congress.

The Vth District, now represented by the repudiator,
Mungen, is hopelessly Democratic, the majority being in
the neighborhood of 5,000. C. P. Lawison secured the
Democratic nemination on Wednesday, after a hard
struggle with a half dozen other equally unknown aspirants. The Republicans have not held their Convention
yet.

The VIth District Republican Convention renominates

The Vith District Republican Convention renominated the present member, J. A. Smith, last week, whereupon the supporters of a rival candidate, Col. Loudon, boiled, on the pretense of some injustice done them. Smith only had all majority in 1803, and unless the foud is bealed the district is inevitably lost. Loudon's friends will accept of some third man, and it is now likely that Smith will withdraw. In case the difficulty is amicably settled, the district must be set down as doubtful at best.

There is some trouble, too, among the Republicans in the VIIth District. Judge Winans, who is now serving his first term, has incurred the determined opposition of the Protectionists, and has prudently withdrawn from the field, leaving the prize to be fought for by Col. C. C. Walcott, R. D. Harrison, and other men of local influence. An effort is talked of to induce Samuel Sheliabarger, the former able member, to accept the nomination, on the ground that he alone can win; but his failing health will probably prevent him from doing so. The Democratic candidate is likely to be Col. George W. Manypenny, whose chief competitor is R. P. L. Baber, a former Johsonizod Republican of some local motoriety. The smallness of Winans's majority (165) in this district makes the Democrate confident of carrying it in the Fall; but they fail to reckon the important recentorement of from 1,200 to 1,500 colored votors which we have received by vertue of the Suffrage Amendment. The district is, I believe, as safe as any in the State except three or four, and is doubly so now we have god rid of Mr. Will the processite in the procession of the received by within the VIIIth District have again nominated the received the processed by the lances of Winans.

Mr. Winans.

The Democrats in the VIIIth District have again nominated the renegade James R. Hubbell, which shows that they have no hopes of success. He is the weakest man they have chosen, and ever since he deserted the Republican party, four years ago, they have allowed him every year to foist himself upon them for some office, but they are always shrewd enough to put him up for something that he has no chance of getting. Gen, John Beatty is pretty sure of a renomination from the Republicans. His chief opponent is Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, who is making a

chief opponent is Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, who is making a push as an avowed free-trader.

The Democrats carried the 1Xth District in 1888 by 1,645 majority, and will be likely to renominate their present member, Mr. Dickinson. The Republicans, however, have strong hopes of redeeming the District. They have nominated the best man they have, charles Foster, who has ability, wealth, and great personal popularity. In no district in the State will there be more vigorous work done by the Republicans than in the Xth. The Xth, Ashley's old District, elected Truman Heag, a Democrat, to the present Congress, it will be remembered, owing to dissatisfaction with Ashley, but upon Mr. Hoag's death last Winter the Republicans had no difficulty in earrying the District by nearly 3,000 majority. Dr. Peck, the present member, will be remoninated, and certainly redected.

The Xth District is safely Republican. The majority two years ago was over 2,009. John T. Wilson, between the proposition of the state of the present member, will be remoninated.

porty two years ago was over 2,000. John T. Wilson, who represented the District for two terms, is not a candidate for renomination, and Joseph Bradbury, now in the State Legislature, is likely to take his place. The Democratic nomince will be Col. J. R. Cockerell, a former

emocratic nominee wilt be Col. J. R. Cockerell, a former ember of Congress. The XIIth is the heaviest Democratic District in Ohio The XIIth is the heaviest Democratic District in Onlo, the majority being about 6,000. Philadelph Van Trump, who now represents the District, is not popular, and is having a hard and probably a losing fight for the nomi-nation. His opponents are A. T. Walling, Judge Estell, and a Mr. Griswold. It is of no consequence who is likely to have the empty honor of running on the Republican ticket in this District. Gen. Geo. W. Morvan, will again represent the XIIIth

ticket in this District.

Gen. Geo. W. Morgan will again represent the XIIIth District, which he carried two years ago by a majority of nearly 2,000. The Republican candidate is the Hon C. W. Potwin. . Potwin. The XIVth is a close District. It was carried by Mar

The XIVth is a close District. It was carried by Martin Welker in 1888 by but 662 majority, and, I believe,
went Democratic at the State election last Fall. Our
friends regard it as trustworthy, however, if the people
get waked up so that a full vote is polled.
The XVth District gave E. H. Moore 556 majority in
1868. He is a candidate for a second term, with V. B.
Horton of Meigs County, an old member, and Col. N. H.
Van Vorhes of Athens as rivals for the nomination. The
Democrats have nominated John Cartwright. The District will be close and must be counted as somewhat
doubtful.

Judge Bingham's District, the XVIth, we are in danger of losing. His last majority was but 416, and he is

and there is some danger that they will stangater and and lose the District to gratify their ambition. Many of them would be glad to see him killed off and out of their way in the future at the cost of having a Democratic member for the next term.

In the XVIIII District Judge Jacob A. Ambler, now in the XVIIII District Judge Jacob A.

In the XVIIth District Judge Jacob A. Ambler, now serving his first term, will be renominated and redlected, as before, by a majority of not far from 3,000.

The Republicans of the XVIIIth (Cleveland) District have renominated Wm. H. Upson. His majority will be in the neighborhood of 6,000. H. B. Payne will probably consent to be put up by the Democrats.

In the XIXth, the old Giddings District, the Republicans have nominated Gen. J. A. Garfield for a fifth term. His majority has ranged above 10,600, and it is not worth the trouble to inquire who is likely to receive the few Democratic votes in the district.

To recapitulate—the Democrats are sure of the 1st, Vth, XIIth, and XIIIth Districts, and reasonably sure of the Vth; the HIId, 1Vth, 1Xth, and XVIIth are doubtful, with a better pruspect for the Republicans than for the Democrats, and the remaining is districts are certain to elect Republican Representatives.

PORTLAND, Aug. 15 .- The recent contribution to the political interest in the way of the movement to bring forward Gen. Chamberlain as a candidate for U. S. Senator seems to be quite likely to work something of a revolution in the quiet of political affairs here. The movement has not been left to take care of itself, but has been carefully planned, and the

test will no doubt be between Senator Morrill and Gov. Chamberlain, Collector Washburne being accounted virtually out of the fight, although not formally. It is to be re-retted that a contest should come up between two so good men, and whose friends are, very generally, mutual friends and hitherto supporters of both on all former eccasions.

TEXAS.

THE MILITIA AND STATE POLICE BILLS-ABUN-DANT CROPS

Houston, Texas, July 27 .- Two bills, recently passed, have aroused the old Confederate element in this The first is entititled the "State Police Bill." which provides for a State police force in every county, to be composed of men that are known to be loyal citi zens, he they colored or white. The names are to be drawn indiscriminately from the number in each county. Their duty will be to guard the public peace at all hazwhenever called upon; also, to assist the officers of the State in serving processes of law, as well as to be in attendance on all County Court days. The bill further provides that the "State Police" shall all be armed, that the offenders of the law may be warned in advance of what they may expeet by resistance. The second bill, more generally ob-noxious, is entitled the "Texas Militia bill." This provides that, with certain exceptions, all abie-bodied mais citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, residing lu the State, shall be subject to military duty, under the Governor as Commander in Chief. The "State Guard" is to consist of volunteers, the Governor having power to "reject any person offering himself for enrollment." The men forming this Guard may retain their arms and equipments in their own possession, at the discretion of officers. The "Reserve Militin" shall consist of such persons liable to duty as are not enrolled in the "State Guard." These are to be duly euroiled by those who register the voters. Persons in either corps are subject in time of peace to punishment for offences by a court marpart of the State Guard, or Res Police, as may, in his opinion, be pression of disorder. The expen-Police, as may, in his opinion, be necessary to the suppression of disorder. The expense of maintaining the State Guard or Reserve Militia called into active service may, in the discretion of the Governor, be assessed upon the people of the county or counties where the Taws are suspended. Whenever the laws may be suspended as provided for in this act, it is the duty of the Governor to provide for the trial and punishment of offenders, and the Governor is to make all details of officers for this purpose, and prescribe all necessary regulations for the formation and government of court-martials and military commissions established for this purpose.

The Rebel citizens of this State are banding together secretly, and I fear there will be much bloodshed. Our Governor, the Hon, E. J. Davis, formerly a Brigadier-General in the Umon army, says that he will enforce not only the Militia law, but all other laws which have been emeted. The following is a quotation from a late speech made by the Governor at Austin;

"The war is not over yet, I tell you there is a slow civil war going on here, and has been ever since the surrender of the Confederate armies. This is what we propose to put a cust to be made by the Governor at Austin;

The Police Ball, and the latter is the most effective of the two. We have the two forces in case of emergency."

the two forces in case of case race.

Gov. Davis also said that martial law would not be proclaimed except in cases of great emergency; that during the last year there had been "more marters and assassinations in Texas than in any country of the same population in the civilized world.

The material prosperity of Texas, this year bids fair to be greater than that of any former year. The most flattering reports are daily coming from all parts of the State, each one assuring as that the crops never looked better; and Flaves no donot that at least 350,000 bales of cotion alone will be raised and seat to market from the now incoming crop. Ripe grapes were in the market at Austin on the 14th inst., while watermelous have become so cheap that they are thrown away or to on the owners, hands, being hardly worth transportation. The wheat crop is entirely harvested and is more than an average one. Thousands of acros of corn have been planted this year more than last year, and the price will probably go down to be cents per bushel.

GENERAL NOTES.

In one place a Philadelphia newsprper is very savage at a report that "there is yellow fever rag-ing in that city with considerable violence," and in another part of the same paper we are told the general condition of the highways of that city "are of such a character as to breed and ferment disease and pesti-

The disposal of these bodies of ours, after they become dust, is certainly a difficult unatter to deal with. Land is precious, especially within or proximate to great cities; and the old notion that every one is entitled, after life, to a limited parcel of real estate, is beginning to be exploded. Here is a man of projects in of course if is to be of Gottine are intecture—and there is to be room in if for the sepulcher of 2,000,000 "remains." If this Egyptian profect is to be generally adopted in civilized lands, there will be a said diminution of the poetry of death—no weeping willows, no mossy headstones, and no grassy hillocks! We might as well, perhaps better, turn Grecks, and be burned as poor Shelley was.

A correspondent considers an expression in a deed of a lot in what is known as "Chouteau's Mill Fract" in St. Louis, as a "nut for grammarians." Part of — street and — street; run thence with the street to the margin of the pend; continue in the same direction the margin of the creek in its natural bed when the pend is exhausted; then follow the creek to its intersection," &c. The correspondent asks whether "when" designates the time when the boundary is to be formed, or whether it is used in some other sense. People who are not accurate in the use of language, among whom lawyers may generally be numbered, not unfrequently use may generally be numbered, not unfrequently use "when" to express a conditional restriction other than that of time. The condition here intended probably refers to what would be the bed of the creek it the pond were exhausted. As there are elsewhere in the deed provisions for keeping up the dam forever, it is probable that under the other solution of the puzzle the exhaustion of the pond would be preceded by that of the patience of the grantee.

Virginia may well be proud of the mineral prints lately discovered was Advantaged.

spring lately discovered near Ashland, and described by The Richmond Enquirer. The watery bevarages of other famous wells may be very well in their way, but this fountain sends forth something that is "meat and drink both," like the Irishman's whisky. It flows, in short, in inexhaustible streams of hot chicken soup, or something so near like it, that it requires—The Enquirer assures us—only a slight admixture of pepper and sait to make it equal to the best broth that ever smoked in a tureen. What a glorious discovery! Nature's Soup-House! The poor of the neighborhood, laying up the reward of the Summer's work, can settle beside this beneficent fountain and Winter in a monotonous but inexpensive diet of chicken soup, sucking it, as it were, from the nourishing breast of Mother Earth. The proprietor, on the other hand, can make an everlasting fortune by barreling up a judicious modicum of this daily flow to be served in fashionable hotels at 25 cents a plate. Other springs of the Old World and the New may produce their Congress and Vichy, their Seltzer and Star, but these will shrink into insignificance beside this new "Essence of Old Virginny," unless the soup is as thin as the story appears to be. so near like it, that it requires-The Enquirer assures us

vast service to literature and mankind by creating an endowment fund, in the hands of trustees, to be devoted to educating and supporting a sufficient number of young Boswells, so that at least one such could be tagged on to every man of genius, to catch and conserve with pious care the wisdom dropping from immortal lips. Even though once in a while it should not turn out to be a whale that the limpet stuck to, it might prove a tolera whale that the limpet stuck to, it might prove a tolerably odd fish. There was a Mr. Knight of Dundee, who thus adhered to Dr. John Duncan, a Scottish divine of eminence, and the consequent "Golloquia Peripatetica," recently published, is very readable. One of the neat remarks of Dr. Duncan was in reply to an inquiry in a conversation on psalmedy, whether he had heard the music in the Sistine Chapel at Rome. "No," he said, "and I would not care to hear it, for they that sing it are neither men, women, nor children," In the portrait of Erasmus the Doctor perceived a "speaking countenance;" he thought one could almost see that he was "asking for a Cardinal's hat." He drove a per into the dogma of the Plymouth Brethren. "They assert," he said, "that because there is no visible church there should be no sects; nevertheless, they add one."

In refreshing contrast to the dreary twaddle In refreshing contrast to the dreary twaddle

which under pretense of benefiting the agricultural, would destroy the manufacturing industries of the country, is the evidence afforded by The Racine Journal, that the protection of home manufactures so far from "robbing the farmer" as is asserted by the Free-Traders, s already a source of abundant profit to the agriculturists of Wisconsin. Wheat and corn, it points out, are not the most profitable of a farmer's products; and the care of itself, but has been carefully planned, and the canvass of this county in the interest of candidates favorable to the Governor has been in practical hands and well carried, and it is generally conceded that the nominoes for Senators will be Chamberlain men. There is a serious questioning of the style of proceeding, and many excellent friends of the Governor have regretted that the movement has been entirely a personal matter, and think there should have been shadowed forth some line of policy to be followed out, since, of course, all departures from parly conventionalities increase the chances of bacaking sp and unking new formations. The recent meeting here was well attended, and very sensibly conducted, with a few exceptions.

There is little doubt that the Democrats, at their Convention Lomogrow, will nominate tien Roberts, but it is not very likely that they can make a great light for him, and there will be up real excitement at the approposition of the analysis of the stable of the profits of once charactering will be producted. When they can make a great light for him, and there will be up real excitement at the approposition of the canonic of the total of farming products on than the total of farming products of the farms; the market fruits, vegetables, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, cattle, horses, sheep, logs, wood, &c., are home market. Fruits, vegetables, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, cattle, horses, sheep, logs, wood, &c., are home market. Fruits, vegetables, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, cattle, horses, sheep, logs, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, cattle, horses, sheep, logs, wood, &c., are had the profitable products of the farms; the sure and staple articles that find a constant home market the total of farming products at the profit and staple products of the farms; the sure and staple articles that find a constant home market from parket for them has been that the community engloyed in manufactaring and siming, is able to pay for and consume these prophets of the farms; the occurrence amounts of these staples which find a profitable market

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS—BOUNDARY LINE OF QUARANTINE—OPINION OF COURSEL TO THE BOARD—SEIZURE OF THE WAVELET AND CARR.

The Commissioners of Quarantine met yes terday, President Scheil in the chair, and the Secretary read a communication from Mr. H. W. Johnson the coun sel to the Board in relation to the boundary line of quar antine jurisdiction between New-York and New-Jersey. and as to whether a vessel secures exemption from quar antine jurisdiction under the laws of New York tering the upper bay of New-York by way of South Am noy. The following is the opinion of counsel on the Hon. RICHARD SCHELL, President Board of Commission

from the state of the following resolution passed by your Board on the 9th inst., namely:

"Randing Board on the 9th inst., namely:

"Randing That he counsel of the Board be, and he is hereby directed to farmish it with his opinion in writing a to elective a reasel strong in this port from a foreign port can secure exception from any arranging in this port from a foreign port can secure exception from any analysis of the port of Perth Ambor, and there showing array and then proceed to New-York or Brooklyn, and also as to share it the boundary line of quarantine jurisdication between New-York and New-York and

The answer to be given to the second branch of this resolution will serve, to some extent, as an answer to the first, and I will, therefore, consider the second inquiry

The boundary line of quarantine jurisdiction betwee the States of New York and New-Jersey was distinct defined in an agreement entered into between them it 334, for the purpose of settling a controversy which has for some time, existed respecting the ferritorial boundar and certain questions of jurisdiction between the twi-States. (Laws of 1844, page 8.) This agreement has eve-since remained in full force, and the quarantine laws of this State must, therefore, be construed with reference to it. Hence, a reference to the terms of this agreement will furnish an answer to the inquiry under-consideration. The first article of the agreement defined the territorial boundary between the two States, and was in the follow-ing words:

New Jeer, and of Review for of the saters betwee Nater lained and New Jeer, and of Review Bay to the main ear each as between otherwise particularly mentioned.

The exceptions referred to in this article relate to quar-antine intiadletion, the regulation of disheries, the service of criminal process and the rights of property in the land under water.

By the third article it was declared that the State of New York should have and enjoy exclusive jurismetors of and over all the waters or the State of New York, an of and over all the waters of Hudson River lying weeds of Manhattan Island and to the south of the month of spay ten Duyvii Crock, and of and over the lands rovered by said waters, to the low center mark on the westerly or New Jersey side thereof, subject to certain rights of propert and jurisdiction of the State of New-Jersey, among which was the following, as set forth in that article:

"The State of New-Jersey shall have exclusive marketon of the state of th

By the fourth article it was provided that the state of New York should have cachesive Quarantine parisdiction of and over all the waters of the Kill Von Kull between Staten Island and New-Jersey, to the westernmost and of Shooter's Island; and also over the waters of the Sound from said Island; to the mouth of Woodbridge Creek, as to all vessels bound to any port in the state of New-York.

By the fifth article it was declared that the State of New-York.

By the fifth article it was declared that the State of New-York and of any over all the waters of the Sound between Staten Island and New-Jersey Iging south of Woodbridge Creek, and of and over all the waters of Raritan Bay Iging westward of a line drawn from Prince's Bay Lighthouse to the mouth of the Mattewan Creek, subject to the right of property of the State of New-York in the lands under water between the middle of said waters and Staten Island, and subject to the jurisdiction of the said Staten Listand, and subject to the jurisdiction of the said Staten over the whateves and docks on the shures of Staten

property of the State of New-York in the lands under water between the middle of said waters and Staten Island, and subject to the jurisdiction of the said Staten Island, and over vessels acround on said shores, of fasten Island, and over vessels acround on said shores, or fastened to said docks and wharves, provided, however, that such vessels were to be subject to the guarantine lases of the State of New-Yerey.

From this statement of the provisions of this agreement, it will be seen that the territorial boundary between the two States is on a line commencing in the middle of the Hudson River at the forty-first degree of north latitude, and extending from thence along the middle of said river, the middle of the Bay of New-York, the middle of the Kul Von Kull and Barrian Bay, to the main sea, and that the state of New-York has excinsive quarantine jurisdiction over all the waters between the shores of the two States on each side of this line, except that portion of the waters lying south of the mouth of Woodbridge Creek, and west of a line drawn from the lighthouse at Prince's Bay, to the mouth of Mattewas. Creek, and except that her jurisdiction over the portion of said waters lying between the westernmost end of Shooter's Island, and Woodbridge Creek is confined to vessels bound to some port in the State of New-York. These lines of territorial and quarantine jurisdiction may be easily traced on any map of the harbor, and from an examination of them it will be seen that the eastern boundary line of the quarantine jurisdiction of the State of New-York. When the state of New-York. These lines are the waters of karitan Bay in a nearly southerly course from Prince's Bay lighthouse to the shore of New-York. From the answer above given to the question as to what is the boundary line of quarantine jurisdiction of the State of New-York.

think it cannot be claimed that, if she is in fact and in good faith bound to that port as her fini place of destination, she is bound to stop and submit to the quarantine laws and regulations of this State. Our laws were not designed to reach vessels of that class, any more than were the laws of New-Jersey designed to reach vessels destined for the part of New-Verk. But if a vessel passes sandy Hook destined for this port, she cannot secure exemption from the operation of our quarantine laws by reaching her destination by way of Perth Ambey. The

tion therefrom, on entering the harbor, by going direct to Perth Amooy undergoing an examination by the Health Officer of that port, and then proceeding direct to New York or Brooklyn. If one vessel can do this, every vessel can, and than practically the Health Officer of the Port of Perth Amboy would become the Health Officer of the Port of New York, and the Quarantine laws and regulations of New-dersey would become the Quarantine laws and regulations of this port. The bare statement of the proposition entries with it its own refutation. It is claimed by some, however, that aithough the law will not bear such an interpretation, yet that a vessel entering the harbor may secure exemption from our quarantine laws by going to Perth Amboy, and there "entering" at the Custom-House, and taking a cicarance for this part, because, in that case, her last port of departure is not a foreign port, and also is not therefore within the class of vessels which under our laws are subject to quarantine. Such an act would be a painable evasion of the law, and could not be upheld. If the vessel came from a place which subjected her to quarantine our entering the harbor, her liability to quarantine is fixed the moment she passes Sandy Hook, and she cannot cascape it, except in the one mode I have already pointed out. In determining whether she is subject to quarantine the law will look alone to the facts as they existed at the time she first came within our jurisdiction. She cannot change those facts except by "putting to soa," and gaining another port of departure from which she may return under going examination by the Heatth Officer have the harbor of New-York, subject to quarantine, can come to the wharves of New-York or Brooklyn, without undergoing examination by the Heatth Officer there. Respectfully yours. HERRY W. JORNOON.

New-York Aug. 15, 1870.

DR. BELL—I am sorry that the resolution did not cover the waters on the East River, as I have no donot that there is a linsapprehension in the minds of a good many merchants in N

ansine, which has been so far defined in the foregoing reDr.
Dr. Carnochan—That is a very important point, and it
should be embedied in a supplement.
Dr. Bell—It might be said that the reporters are here,
and it will no doubt be made public.
Dr. Carnochan reported that the following vessels had
arrived from infected ports and were detained at Quarautine: Steamship Bienville, barks Juniats, Centra,
James Welsh, Eden Robla, and Western Sea, brig Nordhull Brun.
Dr. Carnochan also submitted the following correspondence in the case of the barks Wavelet and Caro,
solved by the Quarantine officer (or violation of the Quarautine laws. He said that the owners of the vessels and
the lighterers had memorialized the Board on the subject, and he had prepared an answer to the memorial, to
gether with a resolution bearing upon the question:

To Du Carnochan Health Officer of the Port of New Pork, TerEginters left Peris Amboy resterior morning with portions of cage of

with a clean half of health, and in charge of an officer of the United Status Government. On their services of New York they were asked by purties claiming to see under authority of the Quarantian edicates and lakes to the Quarantian officials, and lakes to the Quarantian of the Camochan, the latter than the latter than the control of the Camochan Character.

Warrant & Government of the Commissioners of Camochan & Commissioners of Camochan & Character & Camochan & Character & Camochan & Character & Camochan & Commissioners of Camochan & Camochan